

**Amendments to the Specification:**

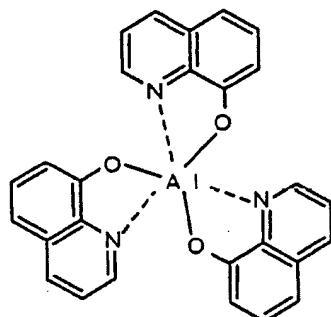
Page 1, Paragraph 1, please amend the title as follows:

~~LIGHT-EMITTING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND EL DISPLAY DEVICE UTILIZING  
LIGHT-EMITTING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THE SAME, AND METHOD FOR  
FORMING THE SAME~~

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 5, line 4 through page 5, line 24, with the following amended paragraphs:

The typical low-molecular type EL compounds that can be used in the present invention include  $\text{Alq}_3$  (tris-8-quinolinolato aluminum complex). Its molecular formula can be expressed as shown in Formula 1 below, per enclosure.

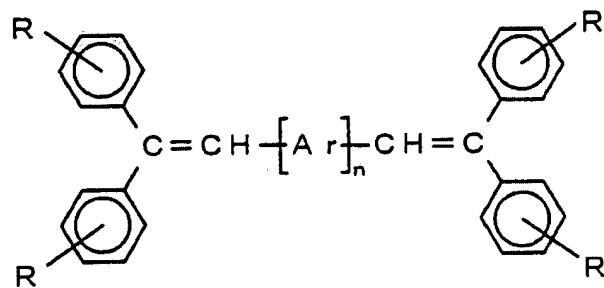
[Formula 1]



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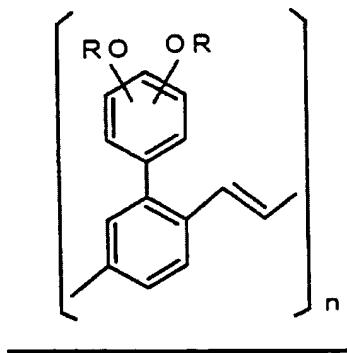
The other possible compounds include distyl allylene amine derivative that can be obtained by adding amino-substituted DSA to DSA (distyl allylene derivative). DSA can be expressed by the Formula 2 below, in the separate sheet.

[Formula 2]

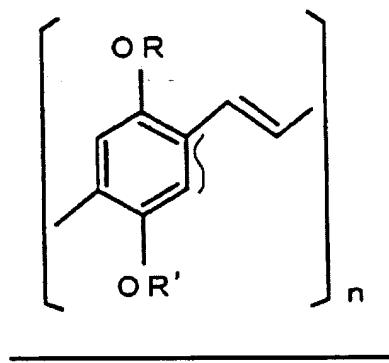


The typical high-molecular type EL compounds that can be used in the present invention include PPV (polyphenylenevinylene), which includes various types. For example, the molecular formulas 3 and 4, shown below, in the separate sheet have been presented (in the article by H. Shenk, H. Becker, O. Gelsen, E. Kluge, W. Kreuder, and H. Spreitzer entitled "Polymers for Light-emitting Diodes" in Euro Display Proceedings 1999, pp.33-37).

[Formula 3]

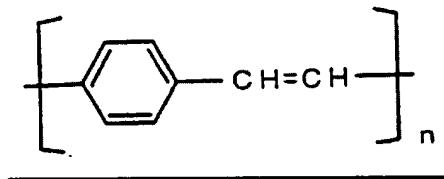


[Formula 4]

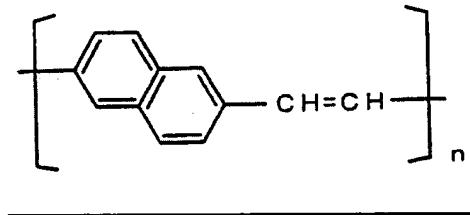


Alternatively, polyphenylvinyl having a molecular formula as described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 10-92576, as shown in Formulas 5 and 6, below, the separate sheet, can also be used.

[Formula 5]



[Formula 6]



Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 11, with the following amended paragraph:

Next, as shown in Fig. 3B, resist masks 324a through [[324d]] 324c are formed to cover the gate electrodes and the like, and an n-type impurity element (which is phosphorous in the present embodiment) is added to form impurity regions 325 through 331 heavily doped with phosphorous. An ion doping process utilizing phosphine (PH<sub>3</sub>) is performed again, and the density of phosphorous in those regions is adjusted such that it is within the range from  $1 \times 10^{20}$  to  $1 \times 10^{21}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup> (typically from  $2 \times 10^{20}$  to  $5 \times 10^{21}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup>).

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 21 and 22 with the following amended paragraph:

Next, as shown in Fig. 3C, the resist masks 324a through [[324d]] 324c are removed to form a new resist mask 332. A p-type impurity element (which is boron in the present embodiment) is added to form impurity regions 333 and 334 heavily doped with boron. An ion doping process utilizing diborane (B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) is performed here to add boron in a density within the range from  $3 \times 10^{20}$  to  $3 \times 10^{21}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup> (typically from  $5 \times 10^{20}$  to  $1 \times 10^{21}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup>).

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Presented) A digital camera comprising pixels each provided with a light-emitting element, wherein the light-emitting element comprises a thin film including a light-emitting organic compound, and the thin film includes ionic impurities at the concentration of 0.1 ppm or lower.
2. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, wherein the ionic impurities are sodium or potassium.
3. (Previously Presented) A digital camera comprising pixels each provided with a light-emitting element, wherein the light-emitting element comprises a thin film including a light-emitting organic compound, and the thin film includes ionic impurities at the concentration of 0.01 ppm or lower.
4. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 3, wherein the ionic impurities are sodium or potassium.
5. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a ~~digital camera~~ comprising pixels each provided with a light-emitting element, light-emitting device comprising:  
performing a purification process for a light-emitting organic compound;  
forming a thin film including the light-emitting organic compound; and  
forming a light-emitting element including the thin film.

wherein the thin film includes ionic impurities at the concentration of 0.1 ppm or lower.

6. (Original) A method according to claim 5, wherein the purification process for the light-emitting organic compound is performed by means of a process selected from a zone purification method, a recrystallization method, a reprecipitation process, a sublimation purification method, a filtration method, a column chromatography method, a high-performance liquid chromatography method, and a dialysis method.

7. (Original) A method according to claim 5, wherein the light-emitting organic compound is a high-molecular compound purified by means of a dialysis method.

8. (Original) A method according to claim 5, wherein the ionic impurities are sodium or potassium.

9. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a ~~digital camera~~ comprising pixels ~~each provided with a light emitting element, light-emitting device~~ comprising:

performing a purification process for a light-emitting organic compound; and  
forming a thin film including the light-emitting organic compound; and  
forming a light-emitting element including the thin film,

wherein the thin film includes ionic impurities at the concentration of 0.01 ppm or lower.

10. (Original) A method according to claim 9, wherein the purification process for the light-emitting organic compound is performed by means of a process selected from a zone purification method, a recrystallization method, a reprecipitation process, a

sublimation purification method, a filtration method, a column chromatography method, a high-performance liquid chromatography method, and a dialysis method.

11. (Original) A method according to claim 9, wherein the light-emitting organic compound is a high-molecular compound purified by means of a dialysis method.

12. (Original) A method according to claim 9, wherein the ionic impurities are sodium or potassium.

13. (New) A portable information terminal comprising pixels each provided with a light-emitting element, wherein the light-emitting element comprises a thin film including a light-emitting organic compound, and the thin film includes ionic impurities at the concentration of 0.1 ppm or lower.

14. (New) A portable information terminal according to claim 13, wherein the ionic impurities are sodium or potassium.

15. (New) A portable information terminal according to claim 13, wherein the portable information terminal is one of a mobile computer, a portable telephone, a portable game machine, or an electronic book.

16. (New) A portable information terminal comprising pixels each provided with a light-emitting element, wherein the light-emitting element comprises a thin film including a light-emitting organic compound, and the thin film includes ionic impurities at the concentration of 0.01 ppm or lower.

17. (New) A portable information terminal according to claim 16, wherein the ionic impurities are sodium or potassium.

18. (New) A portable information terminal according to claim 16, wherein the portable information terminal is one of a mobile computer, a portable telephone, a portable game machine, or an electronic book.